SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT'R 25, 1847.

For President, ZACHARY TAYLOR.

OF LOUISIANA,
Subject to the decision of the Whig Natio
Convention.

## OFFICE

OVER SIMM'S & SON'S WINE STORE, OPPOSITE JACKSON HALL Pennsylvania Avenue,

Between third and four-and-a-half streets

THE PRASLIN MURDER CONTINUED. We continue to-day the republication of the evidence of this terrible murder. It will be concluded on Monday. Its interest grows in intensity. The letters of the Duchess are the most extraordinary emanations of the human mind under such misery as she suffered, which have ever been committed to paper. She is a martyr to the fidelity of the conjugal relation. But to the evidence :

## The Prasiin Tragedy in France.

EVIDENCE OF THE DUKE'S HOUSE-HOLD.

Augustus Charpentier, aged 27, valet de chambre and maître de hotel, since the 4th of January last, said it was not long after he came that he perceived, as well as the other domes tics, that a good understanding did not exist between the duke and duchess. M. Merville, valet de chambre to the Duchess d'Orleans, who had previously lived for many years in the Praslin family, and who lived with his wife in the Hotel Praslin, stated that the duke and duchess lived on good terms until Mile. de Luzzi entered the family, when she alienated the affections of the duke and the children from the duchess. This fact, he added, was notori ous to all persons admitted in the family.

The wife of the preceding witness, who had been in the service of the mother of the duchperson of the duchess, also stated that the duke and his wife appeared to live on good terms until Mile de Luzzi entered the family. Pre vious to that the duchess had sometimes wept at the duke's warmth of temper, and at his thwarting her; but he never ill-treated her .wever, Mile. de Luzzi came, things became much more painful and serious to the duchess. It was a matter of notoriety to the children from her, and to deprive her of their affections. The duchess never complain ed to the witness, but she often wept when she was alone, and her pocket handke constantly tound wet with tears. The general zion with Mlle, de Luzzi. Two months ess was not happy, and a violent explanation took place in the family circle. The duke and ss then ceased, as already stated, to dine with the marshal, the former taking his meals Luzzi could not bear the sight of the girl Jose phine after she learned that she had allowed the duchess to sleep in her room, in order to be near her sick child, who was under her (the

duchess's) care.

Emma Marguerite Bourset Le Claire, aged 30, femme de chambre in the service of Duches de Prasin, was examined by Procureur de Roi, and her testimony is very interesting. She had, for several months belonged to the household, especially attached mme de chambre to the service of the duchess. As soon as she entered the service. she perceived that this lady was goodness it self, but on the contrary, she suffered the most cruel annoyances. Mile. de Luzzi, the governess of her children, had alienated from her the heart of her husband as well as the hearts of her children. The duchess never complained but witness had often found her shedding tears on her table. (She then goes on to testify to the same facts, as to the illness of the child the anger of the duchess, and the departure of de Luzzi from the establishment, as given above. But the following details are exceed ingly full of interest.)

THE FATAL NIGHT.

On the night of the murder, the witness that she entered into the duchess's chamber at

eleven o'clock for the last time;—
"The duchess was in bed and reading. There was a wax candle upon the night table, and another in a different part of the chamber near wille and Auguste, who said that the duches ally held herself apart from her children ally held herself apart from her children ally held herself apart from her children and her proaches which she addressed to him on the repreaches which she addressed to him on the repreaches which she addressed to him on the manner in which he governed their eduching the proaches which she addressed to him on the repreaches which she addressed to him on the repreaches which she addressed to him on the manner in which he governed their eduction at home. Never would Mde. de Prashin, a goodness manifested so frequently, and which was or comarkable, when displayed at the children and her was the repreaches which she addressed to him on the morpowing the strength of the duck and a laghted candle to open the door, and the door to the stairs leading into the garden. Madame always observed whether this door and this window were fast tened, and it happened sometimes that she herself placed the bar of iron when it was not there, in order to remain with him; and indexes, and even sent me books to amuse the turn into an arm against him in the repreaches which she devices to him on the manner in which he governed their eduction at home. Never would Mde. de Prashin, a goodness of Mde. Prashin, a goodness of Mde. Prashin, a goodness of Mde. Prashin, a goodness of the to make the was the walk in the duckes of the devices of the devices of the stair the properties of the propert

ber might certainly be fastened with the aid of a key on the inside, but the duchess was not in the habit of doing so at night. She might do to seek for some water. I washed her head, so during the day when she was dressing or and the only wound which I perceived was on was writing. I have not remarked that the lock was in such a state that this door could top and back part of the head, which were not be fastened. I am certain that it was in its horrible to look at. I told Madame Merville when I was awakened by two rapid and strong ringings of the bell, and at the same time I neard the Duchess give utterance to frightful cries. I instantly got out of bed and rapidly put on my stockings and a gown which I fasened at I went down stairs. I met Auguste when I went down. I arrived at the same time lock on the inside. Auguste and myself then went round by the grand hall, and on arriving together at the door communicating with the bed chamber we tound it impossible to open it, notwithstanding we made every effort to force it. The cries had then ceased, and there was the silence of death. We then went in the garden by the descent to the grand hall. Auguste tried the blinds of the bed chamber and of the

oudoir, but they were fastened. We then proceeded through the garden to the extremity of the bouloir, and from thence we perceived the door leading into the place called the wood-en staircase, open; this leads to the antechamber separating the apartments of the duke and the duchess. We proceeded by this way to the perfectly open. Auguste then proceeded to the entry of the bed chamber of madam, but we withdrew instantly, saying, "some misfortune has happened, I perceive a smell of gunpow der." These words very much frightened me, and I entirely lost my senses. We dared not enter into the chamber; and we withdrew through the garden and the grand saloon to ing room, of which the shutters were hermetically fastened, though it was daylight outside I did not see any person in the garden, and I went to Madame Merville, the laundress of nadame, and who had been in the service her family for forty years. M. Merville went with Charpentier, but I remained in the court yard with Madame Merville. They introduced

themselves by the antechamber of the dressing they found her assassinated. They returned to us to inform us of this frightful circumstance I ran to the porter to tell him to go and seek surgeon. I believe that they then returned to the chamber of madame, but I am ignorant of what passed, as I remained in the court yard. I did not go into the chamber of the duchess until after the body had been covered with a sheet, and when the commissaire de police had arrived. Every night they took care to fasten the windows at the inside, and of the doors at the back of the house, with the aid of bars of iron, and to each shutter a bell was fastened. The valet de chambre attached to the personal service of the duchess was very careful to place the bars of iron and their bells in the proper position.

Briffard, a servant of the Que, corroborated many points in the testimony of his fellows of the household, as to the Praslin troubles, the notorious adulterous connection between the fastened of the propers of the duches were the household, as to the Praslin to their education; but that she had promised to leave the superintendence of their studies entirely to him. She never is tudies entirely to him. She never is tudies entirely to him. She never her and M. de Praslin to view this susceptibility of mine as a greative content of the foundation in which I was unacquainted with.

Di you, however, as would seem to be to view this susceptibility of mine as a greative to her and M. de Praslin; being hurt at finding myself the nontidered as much as possible, both in mind and affection, in conjuct with their mother?

I attempted several times to come to some understanding with Mde. de Praslin on the subject. As to the children subject, but she never seemed inclined to the wished it.

At the commencement, you said that M. de Praslin at last lived principally with one and his children?

M. de Praslin did not live principally with me and his children? Only, at the country long walks, and in town, the habits of Madame de Praslin, who did not quit the drawing room of their father except to enter into society, caused that in the play hours in summer and during the

the notorious adulterous connection between the Duc and the governess, the distress of the Duchess, &c. But his wife, who had also been a servant there for the same time, sup plied an important link in the chain of circum imstances. We have had the evidence of the woman who saw the Duchess last;-Mad Briffard says :

THE MORNING AFTER " My husband came alone that night to the

notel, on the arrival of the duchess; that might be about half past nine at night-the luke arrived at about ten o'clock. morrow morning, about five o'clock, I was in bed with my husband, when Madame Le Claire struck strongly at the windows of our of bed and opened the door. Madame entered in a great fright, and said, "Quick, quick; in a great fright, and said, "Quick, quick; all that regarded them, was exceedinglypainget up, the dutchess has twice pulled her bell very rapidly, and with great violence. I have gone to her door and attempted to open it, but it is locked inside. I heard piercing cries in her apartment, followed by silence, I fear that more occupied at that period with her sentiments for her heapard than with those the door of the boudoir. Madame said she had some misfortune has happened, or that lighted that candle because she believed that I madame has had a nervous attack." I fol would not return. I said to her that if I put out that candle, which would [not] burn'al in the court yard, and we then met M. Mernight, I would, if she pleased, replace it by an ville and Auguste, who said that the duches old lamp in yellow copper, which I did, and had been assassinated. Madame Merville was

proper state six weeks ago, that is, two or three days before we went to the country. After alone for an instant. Madame Merville returned having done as I describe, I retired to my with the vinegar, and the Duchess yielded the last chamber, placed in the entre sol above the boudoir of madame. I was yet in a deep sleep,
when I was awakened by two rapid and strong
him to bleed Madame, but he answered it was too late, and in a moment afterwards the Duke re turned and placed his hand upon the shoulder o the Duches, saying, "Ah poor woman, poor woman, who is the monster? who has done this?" He perceived the bloody snife case in the chimey place, and said, "Oh! how horrible! how horrible!" He then threw himself on the bed, whea I went down. I arrived at the same time as Auguste at the door of the antechamber at the bottom of the stairs, for he also had heard the noise of the bell, and the cries. Auguste took the key to open the door, but when he endeavored to do so it resisted his attempts, shal, who will inform him of this? This scene lasted for a time which I cannot describe, but seem a suppose the same of the third them perceived that it was fastened by several persons successively arrived, and at last Gen. Sebastiani, who interrogated me upon this event. I then retired to my apartment, and saw no more. In viewing this great crime, my opinion was that it had been committed by that horrible woman

who had been Governess to the children. I believed her to have been yet even in some cabinet, and that she was about to appear. (To be concluded in our next.)

Second Interrogatory of Mdlle de Luzy How long have you been engaged in the education of M. de Praslin's children?

Six years and three months.

Who caused you to enter that family?

I obtained the situation through Mde. de
Flauhaut, to whom I had been recommended by Lady Hislop, whose daughter I had

When you entered the Duke de Praslin's how were you received in the family?
Exceedingly well; the children soon became attached to me, and the Dutchess was

pleased with me.

At that period did not the most comple good understanding exist between M. and Mde. de Praslin ?

No; the governess whom I replaced had warned me that there were often differences between M. and Mde. de Praslin, and had ecommended to me the greatest circumspe ion with respect to them.

Did you observe that circumspection?

For a length of time that was not neces-sary, for I lived apart in the house with the children; I saw nothing.

At what period did that state of things

When the girls began to grow up the father came more frequently near them, and of necessity near me, since I never left them. Mde. de Praslin held herself apart, because she went a good deal into society at Paris, and lived at her father's; in the country she remained a good deal in her own apartment, and often even took her meals there. I supposed that to arise from circumstances between her and M. de Praslin which I was

subject, but she never seemed inclined to subject, but she never seemed inclined to the children. She stated to me that she did not approved of the direction given by M. de Praslin in the superintendence of their studies entirely to him. She never saked me any question as to the character or she is to subject to leave the superintendence of their studies entirely to him. She never made any suggestion concerning them, except in what related to their dreas; she never made any suggestion concerning them, except in what related to their dreas; she never ment avoid any suggestion concerning them, except in what related to their dreas; she never ment and seed to the conversations of literature, in which the children, from their age, and the degree of advancement which they had reached in their studies could not take part. These conversations is taigued the children, and caused them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared them to prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared their mother exceedingly, but they were always submissive and respectful to her.

Bid you not frequently perceive that this situation of the Dutchess of Prasiin with respect to her children, this almost compatible that the students are prefer being alone with me, as I placed my self more on their level. They feared their more proposed to the contrary, on my soul and conscience, that Mide de Prasiin shift in the proposed to the contrary, on my soul and conscience, that Mide de Prasiin seem to so the contrary of my self or the contrary of my self or the contrary. The proposed the contrary of the contrary of the proposed to

hold, I was disgracefully sent away rather hor presence when their father was with her in order to remain with him; and intentionally held herself apart from her children kindness, and even sent me books to a

water, to wash the figure of the Duchess, who mother that affection from her children to which mother that affection from her children, she had such strong claims—from her children, be it remembered, over whom you exerted an almost absolute power, as is testified by documents under their hand and yours. It is therefore permitted to believe that you have been far, very far, from conducting yourself in these unhappy circumstances as you ought to have done?

one?
I would not for the whole world that I could I would not for the whole world that I could be accused of being wanting in respect to the memory of Madame de Prasiin, but you demand the truth from me, and I am bound to tell it in its totality. I do not accuse her heart, I do not accuse her sentiments, but I do her character, at moments irriable and fractions, which rendered her incapable of conducting so many children of ages, minds and characters, competely opposite. Neither had she in he tenderness for them that laisser aller, that facility which gains the heart of youth; irritable in petty circumstances where indulgence would have been necessary, she, on the contrary, manifested, as if to make up for such useless rigor, petty circumstances where indulgence would have been necessary, she, on the contrary, man ifested, as if to make up for such useless rigor, too great an extent of weakness when circumstances would have demanded the severity of a mother. These were the reasons which had induced M. de Praslin to insist on an education completely isolated; but unfortunately his domestic tastes and the pleasure which he found in the society of his daughters caused him by degress to relax for himself this measure of isolation. Madame de Praslin became annoyed at this, for until then she had aubmitted with out any apparant difficulty to the order of things that had established. On my entering the house she had announced to me that matters would go on in that way, and that she would abstain from interfering up to the time that her daughters should be of an age to enter the world. It results from what you have just said that the authority which had disappeared entirely from Madame de Praslin's hands passed into yours; and, still more, that the affection which was due by the children to their mother was concentrated in you. Supposing that you did not exert yourself to bring about that state of things, it is impossible but that you must have perceived it, and it was your duty to prevent such a result, which allows us to attribute to you in great part, several of the fatal results which emanated from it?

I never said to myself, "I will withdraw from this mother the affection of her children to fix it on myself;" but I loved them.—I devoted myself to them, their pleasures were my plea-

which emanated from it?

I never said to myself, "I will withdraw from this mother the affection of her children to fix it on myself;" but I loved them—I devoted myself to them, their pleasures were my pleasures, their pains my pains. For six years I watched over them night and day, with a solicitude that never gave way. These children loved me with all the enthusiasm of their age, and I loved them with all the affection that may be supposed consistent with mine. I was without family ties, without friends, all my sentiments were concentrated in my duties, at once so agreeable and so easy.

Did not a moment arrive when you perceived that you had become between M, and Mde. de Praslin a subject of dissension—a stumbling block, and did you then do all in your power to change so afflicting a state of things, either by sacrifices imposed by your self love, or by all the means that you ought to employ with the children to indude them to feel for their mother sentiments which they ought never to cease to feel towards her, and which it was your bounden duty to nourish?

sentiments winch they ought never to cease to feel towards her, and which it was your bounden duty to nourish?

As to what related to me personally in the coolness between M. and Mde. de Praslin, I at a first considered it of little importance, in consequence of the facility with which I saw her conceiving the same impressions with respect to all the persons in intercourse with her fussional. At a later period, when these circumstances appeared to assume some gravity in the eyes of the world, I sought an explanation with her on the subject, and expressed myself clearly and without circumfocution. She then appeared to view his susceptibility of mine as a greatexess of self love, in the secondary position in which I found myself with respect to her and M. de Prasling being hurt at finding myself in which I found in the period of the subject. As to the children, could not a mother have drawn them back to berself had she wished it.

which were inspired by Young children at meals, when in the eyes of the whole house-whom she rarely saw, removed them from her presence when their father was with her in order to remain with him; and intention-in order to remain with him; and intention-

had eaten the remainder of the bread, and the tray and half the bottle of syrup were on the tray and half the bottle of syrup were on the table of which I have spoken, and she had the upper part of har body, as well as her laging from the toilet of magne, I met the duke in the antechamber, going towards the apartment with something under his arm. I did not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him, but the other will not speak to him se, were covered with blood, and it was impossible to recognize her figure. I ran to duke in the antechamber, going towards the said: "Ah, poor woman, poor woman, which is not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him, but the other will not speak to him, but the other will not speak to him, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is near the fountain, but the other will not speak to him. I then firstened the second door of the nutechamber, which is set them firm where, that I work as all the them the will not speak to him. I then firstened the second of the nutechamber, which is set them firm where, that I was not to separate them the them said: "Ah, poor woman, poor woman will have been checked t

in?

(Weeping.) I wish most sincerely I had not to say what I do. She is dead, and I only wish I could bring her back to life, not by merely giving mine for hers, but in addition by suffering the most horrid tortues. Who beheld as I did, for six years every hold of her mind, devery change of her existence? Who knows as I did, for six years every hold of her mind, every change of her existence? Who knows as I do that extraordinary and incomprehensible versatility which caused Madame de Prasi in to pass from anger to mirth, from disdain, to mildness, from irony to kindness? I feel that except before you, I would not have utter, ed a word, except of respect, veneration, and regret. Oh, I do not defend myself. I only, endeavor to enlighten what is dark.

Since you left M. de Prasin's how often have you seen him and his children?

Three times—once with his second daughter and his youngest boy; the second time how as alone; he sent for me to the door. The third time was on Tuesday last with three of his daughters and his young at boy.

When he came to you alone, were you long to gether?

Three quarters of an hour. M. de Praslin was charged by one of his daughters to carry a basket of fruit to M. Remy; he proposed to me to get into a carriage, because he wanted to converse with me.

What was the subject of your conversation? I The direction which ought to have been given to Mdle Marie, his third daughter, whose education Mde. de Praslin had undertaken, Did you not blame that direction?

I could not approve, as a teacher; of a course

I could not approve, as a seacher, of a cours of studies which M. Remy himself had told mwas not practicable with so young a person and I recommended M. de Prashin to allow the child to enjoy the country for a while, and ther follow at the convent where her sisters were placed, a more regular course of studies.

In the last visit made to you by M. de Prashin, in company with three of his despreyers are

in placed, a more regular course of studies.

In the last visit made to you by M. de Prasidin, in company with three of his daughters and his youngest son, what took place?

When they all entered, the children and myself were at first much affected. I then told M. de Praslin that Mde. Lemaire, the mistress of the school where I was residing, was inclined to give me employment, but that having heard some unfavorable reports relative to my keep to the school where I was residing, was inclined to give me employment, but that having heard some unfavorable reports relative to my keep tunion, she wanted to obtain from Mde. de Praslin a letter to serve as a testimony in my favor. M. de Praslin went to see Mde. Lemair probably gave it more importance, in order to induce me to accept conditions which I did not seem incline to accept." M. de Praslin lett me some minutes after, and our last wordwere "farewell until to-morrow," as we were all to meet at 12 o'clock, and it had been agreed that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should make a step towards a reconciliation of the desired that I should the desired that I should the desired the desired t

eign country,
When M. de Praslin left you, did he appear When M. de Prastin left you, did ne appear extraordinarily excited?
No, he merely said, "I am sorry for you, I play an awkward part in this affair." He ap-peared calm. The hour was a finite before 10, and he was in a hackney coach with his chil-

ren.

The next day when you heard of the murder ou went to M. Remy's. Did you take with you the letters found there, or had you left hem there before?

you went to M. Remy's. Did you take with you the letters found there, or had you left them there before?

I took them with me, Yet you did not wish them to remain in that house? Is it you who mentioned M. de la Berge to receive them?

No; for at that period I attached no other importance to these letters than that they had been demanded back by M. de Praslin.

Did you ever hear anything from M de Praslin to lead you to suppose that he was likely to have recourse to extremities?

I swear by all that is most sacred, never; I otten heard Mde. de Praslin treated to kill herself. Once at Vaudreuil she wanted to stab herself, and M. de Praslin, in disarming her, wounded himself in the hand; another time at Dieppe, after an altercation with her husband, she rushed into the street, threatening to fling herself into the sea; but some hours after, by that strange inconsistency of character of which I have already spoken, she was found by M. de Praslin in a shop, making purchases, and quite catim. On many and many an occasion, M. de Praslin was calm, unmoved, and full of mildness.

Was not the demonstration of these extremities to which Mde, de Praslin was tempted to have recourse a proof to you of the profound afflictions which she must have felt? If you liked, you could certainly state to us how great a part you had borne in producing in her such

ceived the idea of a separation; but I do not that M. de Praslin attached to it any impor

except for the moment.

Did not M, de Praslin himself speak to you of

Did not M, de Prasiln himself speak to you of this separation?

M. de Prasiln, when he came to announce to me that his attempts with the Marshal and Madame de Prasiln, to prolong my stay in the family until the marriage of the second daughter, had been ineffectual, seeing ma shed tears, said, "Yield I beseech you, with a good grace, and without irritating Madame de Prasiln, for the scandal which has been spoken of can only be a suit at law, or a separation, and in that case I should destroy my daughters."

It is at a period close to that at which you quite.

separation, and did take a see I should destroy my daughters.

It is at a period close to that at which you quitted the house that apparently the step of which you speak was taken?

It was, in fact, about a month before my departure, and it is at that period that Mad. de Praslin thought fit to dine apart in her chamber. When M. de Praslin made some observations to Madame de Praslin on this sequestration from her children, she replied, "No. I should be too much embarrassed with Madame de Luzzy; I prefer not to see her until the moment she leaves the house."

In your correspondence you speak of calumnies directed against you. Explain what you mean by that allusion.

that allusion.

M. Galiard and M. Reaut told me that an impression unfavorable to my character had been produced in the world relative to my relations with M. de Praslin. From the time I left the house a kind of fatality pursued me, and several persons repeated these calumnies to Madame Lection.

The Boston Atlas says, that Gen. Cush ing will be nowhere for Governor. Of course he will, and it is right he should. An Ex-Whig can't do anything against a Whig in the Bay State. But Gen. Cushing, we are well in formed, will not accept the nomination.

The Nashville Republican gives assurance that the Tennessee Legislature will nominat Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

03- Mr. Clay left White Sulphur Springs on the 10th instant, for Ashland, in good

Suppressed extracts from Gen. Pillow's self-glorifying letter to N. O. Delta.

"I must relate an interesting and ex-citing incident that occurred during the rage of the battle. A Mexican officer be-ing seen by one of Gen. Pillow's aids to leave the enemy's lines, and to advance se-yeral yards nearer our position, the congraveral yards nearer our position, the general as soon as he heard of the impudent rash as soon as he heard of the imputent rash-ness of the Mexican, put spurs to his charger and galloped at full speed towards him. As soon as he got near to the Mexi-can, the general called out in Spanish, Sa-que su sabel para defenders—let the honor que su sabel para defenders—let the honor and prowess of our respective countries be determined by the issue of this combat.— Straightway the Mexican drew his sword with one hand and balanced his lance in the

with one hand and balanced his lance in the other, and rushed towards our general, who, with a revolver in one hand and his sabre in the other, waited the onset of the Mexican. The combat was a long and severe one. The Mexican was a large, muscular man, and handled his arms with great vigor and skill; but our general was his superior in dexterity and coolness. At last the Mexican made one terrible charge at our general with his lance, which the latter evaded with great promptitude and avidity, using his sword, tossed the weapon of the Mexican high into the air, and then quietly blew his brains out with his revolver. Both the American and Mexican armies witnessed this splendid effort."

"He evinced on this, as he has done on

" He evinced on this, as he has done or other occasions, that masterly military ge-nius and profound knowledge of the sci-ence of war, which has astonished so much ence of war, which has astonashed so much the mere martinets of the profession. His plan was very similar to that by which Na-poleon effected the reduction of the Fort-ress of Ulm, and Gen. Scott was so per-fectly well pleased with it that he could not interfere with any part of it, but left it to, the gallant projector to carry it into glo-rious and successful execution."

HOSPITAL VOTERS.—We learn, that the Democrats, who have the control of the Baltimore Hospitals, have upwards of 400 patients lodged in these receptacles, and that, on the day of the coming election, these patients will be brought to the Polls in Mr. Kennedy's District to vote for Mr McLane, his democratic opponent. Of course, our Whig friends in Baltimore are cognizant of this fact, and will take measures to counteract this infamous design to corrupthe ballot box. We repeat here to the Whigs of Maryland, that there is danger abroad. A stupendous fraud upon their liberties is about to be perpetrated by the Administration and its ions. Let the Whigs meet the emergency as freemen.

FROM BURNOS AYRES .- The New York Commercial Advertiser has advices from this town to the 7th of August. The British had withdrawn their armed intervention in the La Plata, but the French kept up the farce of a blockade. Rosas and the British had made friends. The Montevideans still held against Oribe. They suffered terribly for want of provisions—rats being a common food.— These wretched people are not fit for their

The New Orleans Bee, the leading Whig paper in Louisiana, says: "We speak advisedly, when we assert that Mr. Clay will not allow his name to be used in conn with the Presidential canvass of 1848, unless he is the spontaneous choice of a majority of the American prople, irrespective of party.— This is a consummation which neither he no his most ardent and faithful friends ever expec

603A British sloop from Nassau, laden with urtle and fruit, was seized on Monday last in Charleston, and libelled for a breach of the re venue laws, which forbids importations in any

03- A true bill has been found against Fox for bigamy. So, a grand jury is of opinion that "a man may marry himself." If the court will study the great case of the Queer vs. Willis, in the Lord's reports, it will arrive at the same conclusion. Will the New York papers draw the court's attention to this case

63-Capt. Stapp's company of Illinois moun ed men arrived at New Orleans on the 16th

Ars- The New Orleans Delta says that the Bulletin and Picayune were quizzed by one of its friends, who palmed upon them the omitted extracts of General Pillow's famous letter extracts which were purely fictitious and th offspring of its friend's own brain. The Delta

03-Mr. Bayly, the member of Congress from Acomac, is out in the Richmond Whig, in defence of his course in his recent fight with Mr. Finney.

& The New Orleans National intimates that General Scott has been the dupe of Mr. Trist and Santa Ana, and that it knows some thing not very creditable to Gen. Scott-

63-The Democrats have put up Mr. G. S. Catlin, an ex member Cangress, for Governor of Connecticut, to be beaten by the Whigs They have also put up D. Haines, for Gover

STOVES, GRATES, AND RANGES. STOVES, GRATES, AND RANGES.

JOS. H. NEVETT, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's (late Fuller's) Hotel, would ask the attention of purchasers to his large and the very best selection of Stoves and Grates ever offered in this city. He will sell them at the lowest Northern prices, and no mistake!

Among them he has a new Air-tight and Hot-air Cooking Stove, warranted to cook better and with less fuel than any other stove in the market. He has also a new and beautiful style of Radiator and Wood Parlor Stoves, never before offered for sale in this city.

Buyers will find it much to their advantage to call, as he will sell at the very lowest rates, and have all stoves carefully put up so as to ensure entire satisfaction.

have all stoves carefully put up so as to ensure entire satisfaction.

He has just received a large lot of splendid Enamelled Grates, which for beauty or cheapness cannot be equalled.

He still continues to sell and put up the celegrated Bechee Cooking Range, which is perhaps more used and appreciated than all the ranges yet needed.

Do not forget the place.

J. H. NEVETT,

South side Penn. av., near 14th street.

Sept. 22d 3t

TO TEACHERS.

A LARGE FLOURISHING SCHOOL, in active operation, will be sold with fixtures, &c., if application be made immediately. The School will average 60 pupils at fair prices. About \$60 will purchase the whole concern.

Apply at the National Whig Office, sep 31 110 LARGE FLOURISHING SCHOOL, in

GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEMENT

FALL FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received his fall style of Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, to which he would invite the attention of his customers and others, he being prepared to execute all orders in his line equal to any other in the District or elsewhere. To those who are in the habit of getting clothes at the North he would merely ask one trial, fully satisfied that he is competent to do all that they pretend their northern tailors can do in fit, fashien or workmanship.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Merchant Tailor.

Bridge st. Georgetown, 5 doors west Union Hotel,
Sept 22—3t

MONEY TO DISPOSE OF.

MONE Y TO INFOSE OF.

N Wednesday, 221 inst. the capitals of \$30,000

20,000, and 10,000—lickets \$10.

Thursday, capital prize \$10,000, lickets only \$3.

Priday, do 10,000, lockets 2 number of the prize \$600—lickets only \$10.

Same day, Small Lottery, capital 4,000—lickets \$1

Tickets or shares in any of the above can be obtained from the sub-criber at his office on Bridge street, Geographys. Hown, D. C. JOHN, W. BRONAUGH.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBBURIDES
following Property—
Lot No. 145, on 3d street, Georgetown, D. C.
Lot No. 11, in Square 16 on 36th street, West
between I and K. streets, Washington City,
JNO. W. BRONAUGH,
Georgetown, D. C. General Agent, Bridge street, George aug 26 2wd

JOHN W. BRONAUGHES

TOTTERY, EXCHANGE, AND GENERAL AL AGENCY OFFICE, 6 doors west Union
Hotel, Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C. Where
all orders will be promptly and confidentially sttended to.

A Card to the Ladies.

M ISS M. E. WILSON, having permanently located in Washington, offers her services to the ladies as a fashionable dress maker. An experience of ten years in a fashionable domaunity justifies her in thinking she can give satisfaction to all.

Her facilities for receiving the latest fashions and furnishing trimmings are ample.

South side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, second story of J. B. Hill's variety store.

A stout, able-bodied negro man from the country. He is perfectly honest and trust-worthy—to a person wanting him for the season, he will be hired very lew. Enquire of A. M. Hoffar, 4 jatreet, a few doors above Penn. Av. Sept. 22 3t

ROUGH AND READY.

Old Zack in the Field, and no mistake.

I HAVE received a further supply of Grape and
Canister, consisting of—
100 bags of Shot, all sizes
Dupont's Eagle Powder, of the best and finest
quality

Dupont's Eagle rower, at the order, in one-quality
And Old Kentucky Rifle Powder, in one-pound canisters
Percussion Caps, Flints, &c.
Always to be had at the old stand, 7th street.
JOHN A. DONOHOO,
sep 21—3t (City papers publish)

TUST received at the old stand of Messrs Moon unan and Browns, a large assortment of Free Groceries, to which I invite the customers of the old firm and the public generally.

WM. A. WALLACE. Sept 22-3

Sept 22—3

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN-WARE, BRIUTANNIA-WARE SOLAR, OIL & LARD
LAMPS, &c., &c., Wholesale and retail, opposite
Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvanis Avenue.

T. Pursell anxious to reduce his extensive stock
of the above articles, will sell at reduced prices for
CASH. He solicits a call from his friends and the
public generally, at his Store and Weschouses. Pann,
sylvania Avenue.

THOS. PURSELL.

sep 3 d3m

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMIFS: LAMIFS: JUST received a large assentment of Lamps, consisting of Lard, Sperm, Solar, and Pine Oil for Stores, Parlors, and Hotels. Pairbank's Burning Fluid and Lamps. A constant supply of Fresh Pine Oil, Pure, Sperm, Lard and Solar Oils, Wicks, Glasses, for all kinds of Lamps. Pine Oil Lamps, Cleaned and Repaired, by

Cleaned and Repaired, by
O. WHITTLESEY.
sep 7 lm C street, Todd's Building

NOTICE!!! NO HUMBUGGERY.

To Houskeepers, and all to whom it may e A N impression appears to prevail in the District, that no place, can compete with the North, for chee, and good work; to eradicate this erroni-eus impression, the subscriber would respectfully for chear and good work; to eradicate this erronisus impression, the subscriber would respectfully
inform HOUSEREREMS, and the public in general,
that he has opened a new establishment on Pennsyltania Arenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
south side, for the purpose of carrying on the Pioture Frame business, is all its various branches.
He will manufacture all kinds of Portrail. Pictures,
and Looking Glass Frames, Box Cornishing, 4c.,
of the best material, and in the neatest mannes,
Tuenty-Fine per cent cheaper than ever before offered in this District.

N. B. All kinds of RESTREINS done; also
Looking Glass Plates, inserted in old Frames.
All orders executed with the greatest despatch.
Terms, cash on delivery.
sep 7 im

JOHN WAGNER.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS, CLAIMANTS, &c. General Agency at the City of Washington, D. C.

CAMUEL STETTINIUS, General Agent, No. Tary Public, Justice of the Peace, de., respectfully inform the Volunteers and the United States Regulars, and the representatives of the deceased Soldiers, that he is prepared to undertake the settlement of their Claims, with the Department at Washington. He will procure Bounty, Land Warrants, Tressury Scrip, Pensions for the Wounded, Pensions due Widows and Orphans of the deceased Soldiers, Arranages of pay for services rendered, Mileage, or any other Claim or Claims against the General Government, that may be confided to his management, will be speedily attended to.

His terms are moderate.

iended to.

His terms are moderate.

He can be consulted at any times, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., at his office on 15th stress, opposite the Treasury Department of the treasury

HOUSE FURNISHING AND

CABINET WARE-ROOMS.

RANDOLPH B. REEVES, 8th street, south of the General Post Office, would respectfully invite the attention of h a friends, the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, to his stock of Furniture and Housekeeping atticles; comprising in particles and control of the stock of Furniture and Housekeeping atticles; comprising in particles and part of Chairs centre, card, and dining Tables centre, card, and dining Tables and gilt Frames, Looking-glasses Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradias Shuck, hair and straw Mattressee Festher Beds, Secking Bottoma, etc.

ALSO,

Glass, china, stone, carthen, and iron Ware Knives and Forks, Brushes, and Woodan Ware With numerous other articles in the Housekeeping little to numerous to meation.

He is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Fermiture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the cabinet business, all work made by him, will be done in a faithful and workman-like manner, and give entire satisfaction.

N. B.—Old Furniture, taken in exchange for new.

KING, Boarding-house, E street, directly opposits the Ganaral Ware Composite the Ganaral Ware Composite the Canaral Ware Canara Wa CABINET WARE-ROOMS.

V. KING, Boarding-house, E street, directly opposite the General Post Office.